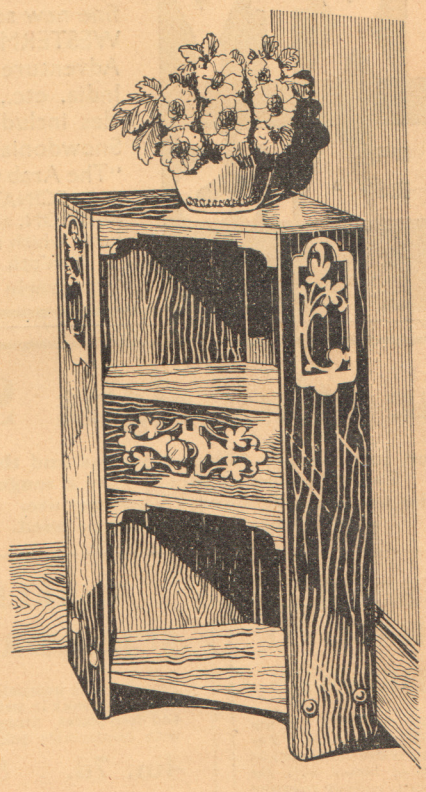
Hobbies WEEKLY

Design for a SMALL CORNER TABLE and Cabinet



ALPHABET BLOCKS
NOVEL SEWING SET
SCOUT NOTES & NEWS

2D.

October 5th. 1935

Vol. 81. No. 2085

THE FRETWORKER'S AND HOME CRAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

THE BEST NEWS IN SIXTY YEARS

BACK TO SIXPENCE !

Commencing with the October Number (now on sale), "The Boy's Own Paper" returns to its original price of 6d. monthly. Although the price has been reduced the B.O.P. itself has increased in attractiveness, and many new and up-to-the-minute features are introduced. The contents of the October issue include :—1,000 FREE MODEL AEROPLANES ; A fine new serial by PERCY F. WESTERMAN ; Stories of Adventure in Africa and India, etc., interesting articles including "Climbing in Snowdonia", "On The Road," "The Arab Camel Mounties"; A FASCINATING NEW COMPETITION, and many other features which make it the best sixpen'oth on any bookstall.

4, Bouverie Street, London.

B.O.P. REDUCED TO 6D MONTHLY

Use the right SCREWDRIVERS

Different jobs require different screws and they can only be driven in properly by the correct driver. Every handyman should have a range in his tool kit so he has the one wanted ready for use. Study these shown here and see what you need.

SINGLE-HANDED DRIVERS

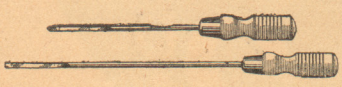
Just the thing for use with small screws. The head is loose so the driver can be turned with the fingers without releasing hold, whilst the other hand holds the screw. A great boon to the fret-worker.

Post 1½d. **8d.**

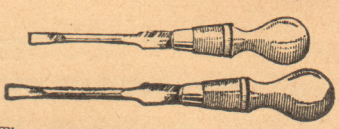
WIRELESS SCREWDRIVERS

Provided with unusually long shanks so you can work in awkward corners and deep places. Strong, well-made, with comfortable polished handle.

4in. 7d. **8in. 9d.**



STANDARD DRIVERS



These are the usual carpentry screwdrivers, supplied in useful sizes. They will last any worker a lifetime because the driver is of real steel and will not turn up like cheap tools.

2in. 7d. **3in. 8d.**
4in. 9d. **5in. 10d.**

Postage 2d. Extra

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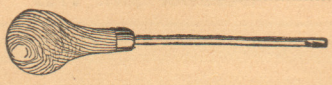

No. 5 SCREWDRIVER

A 5in. tool with long shank for reaching awkward screws. **6d.**

Ask for them at Hobbies Branches in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Southampton, Brighton. Also from ironmongers anywhere or direct by post from

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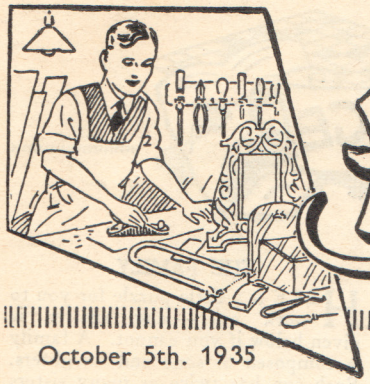
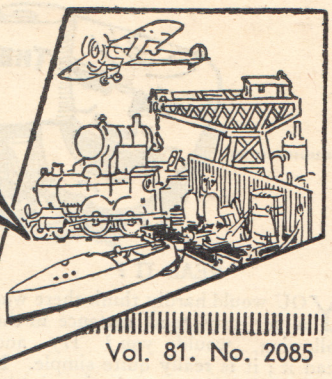


Hobbies WEEKLY



October 5th. 1935

Vol. 81. No. 2085

The Editor's Notes

THIS is page 1. Which only happens every six months when we begin a new volume. This is Vol. 81, and I hope every reader who peruses these Notes will see and enjoy every issue in it. Volume 80 is now complete and the Index will soon be ready so you can bind your copies up. Eighty volumes represent forty years of Hobbies. A Jubilee event! And to commemorate it I am arranging a special Hobbies Jubilee Number the week after next. It will be absolutely good! Look out for more particulars next week.

IT is not, as you may imagine, often that I receive eulogies for Hobbies in the form of a song. But they do come occasionally and I was pleased to have one recently from Clara F. Smith of Hemel Hempstead. The words and music were composed entirely by her and were correctly set out and notated as a musical score for the piano. The melody was really rather good—and I was almost afraid George might begin to learn it. Which would really be awful, because unfortunately his repeater mechanism never varies and a tune is churned out on a mass production scale until one is nearly mad with it. But I really must congratulate Miss Smith on her effort.

HAVE just read of a Chinaman who, with a passion for collecting coins (I hope he is more successful than I am!) had amassed an American cent for every year since 1882. How about it? Why not try to get a penny for each year, going back as far as you can. I mentioned it to George, but he wasn't interested. Am afraid he could not collect more than three pennies of *any* date before he would "lose" them!

PROOF how hobbies can be helpful was shown me recently by a fellow who got a three months' job in the Channel Islands. He has been a keen model maker practically all his life and owns some really magnificent locomotive replicas. Knowing this, a friend told him of an advertisement for someone to help with the completion of a half finished model in Jersey. The Bolton model maker replied and as a result of fixing things up very nicely, he looks like spending a very pleasant winter in a more pleasant climate. Thanks to his having a hobby!

THE design chart next week is for a really novel Electric Wind Indicator. The weather-vane is connected to small electric bulbs on the compass points and so lights up and indicates the direction from which the wind is blowing. That, of course, is only one of the many good things, and alone is worth the cost of the book.

NO doubt many of you will already be making up that telescope shown on page 7, because it opens up a fascinating new hobby. The article on construction will be concluded in next week's issue, so you will not have to wait long to finish the whole thing. I can tell you where to get suitable lenses if you cannot buy them from a local optician.

I HOPE all those readers who are in charge of woodwork centres, or who attend them as pupils, read our monthly notes written specially for the Handicraft Centre. They are written by an expert and practical adviser specially for Hobbies Weekly. By the way, I shall be pleased to send some specimen back numbers to any Handicraft Centre Instructor if he will let me know. Sent Carriage Paid.

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Next Week's Design—Electric Wind Indicator

Correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and a stamp enclosed if a reply is required. Particulars of Subscription rates, Publishing, Advertising, etc. will be found on cover iii.

THE FUN AND PUZZLE PAGE

READ IT ?

YOU would hardly think there was a perfectly good sentence in the following, would you ? Try and read it ; it is really quite simple. If you cannot, the answer is given in the last column.

L TOOK AN
DON BOY SEAS trip 2 1 of our : iiii.

On which side of a jug is the handle ?

On the outside.

What is it that, when you knock out one eye, has only the nose left ?

Noise.

QUITE FAIR

THERE was once, it is said, a gentleman who kept a jellied eel stall near the Bank. He was approached one day by a friend for a temporary loan ; this he refused, putting forward the plea that he had an arrangement with the Bank. " The Bank " ? asked Abe, puzzled. " Yeth," explained Isaac eagerly, " I vont lend any money and the Bank vont sell jellied eels ! "

UNEDUCATED !

MR. Charles Phillips, in his "Paderewski," tells a story of Lord Balfour. In 1917 Balfour was in Washington, and one evening at dinner he handed back the menu card to the negro waiter and, placing a generous tip by his plate, said " Just bring me a good meal." A very good meal was served, and the same thing happened several times. On the last occasion the tip was trebled. " Thank you, sah," said the negro, " an if you done got any othah frien's w'at cain't read, you jes send 'em to me, sah."

Which is the right side of a wedding cake ?

The side that has been eaten, because the other is left.

HART !

THE two cockneys were discussing high art with deep and portentious gravity. " I likes, above hall," said the first, " Those nice brown little pictures, all done wiv scratches." " Yus, I knows," said the other, with equal gravity, " Itchings."

THE FAMILY

HERE is a little puzzle for you to work out — the answer is given below if you cannot. A family is composed of sons and daughters. Each son has twice as many sisters as he has brothers, but each daughter has just as many brothers as sisters. How many were there of each in the family ?

Which is the cleanest letter in the alphabet ?

H, because it is always in the midst of " washing."

Who may marry and yet live single all his life ?

A clergyman.

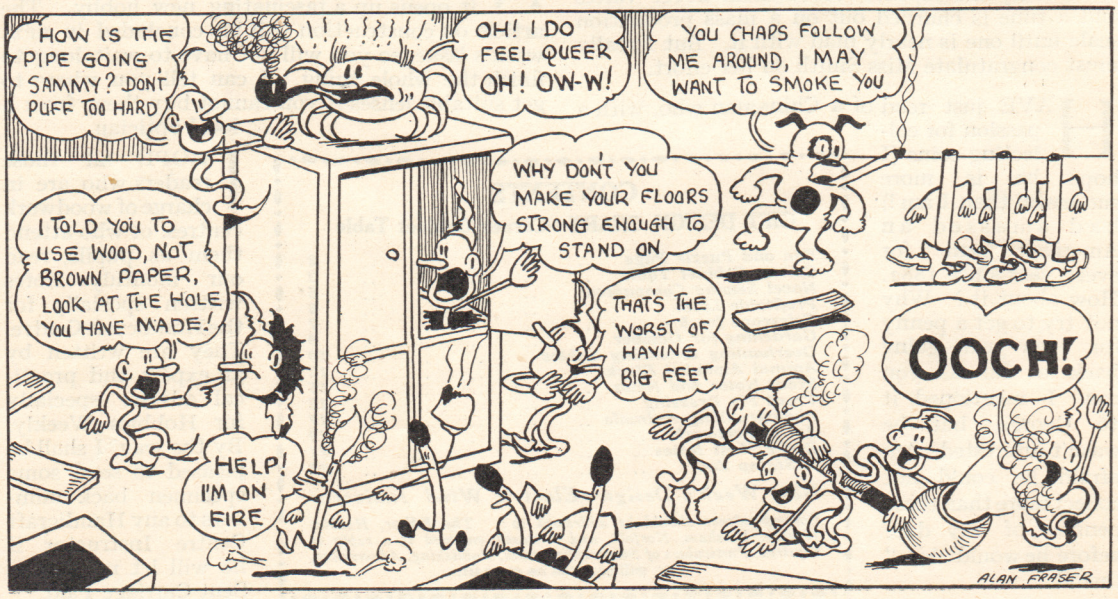
SOLUTIONS

The answer to the sentence shown in the first column is " A London boy undertook an overseas trip to one of our colonies (colon ies) ". Did you get it ?

Here is the answer to the " Family" problem given above.

There were four daughters and three sons. Each daughter had three sisters and three brothers and each son had two brothers and four sisters

THE IMPIES BUILD A SMOKER'S CABINET


HOW IS THE PIPE GOING, SAMMY? DONT PUFF TOO HARD
OH! I DO FEEL QUEER OH! OW-W!
YOU CHAPS FOLLOW ME AROUND, I MAY WANT TO SMOKE YOU
I TOLD YOU TO USE WOOD, NOT BROWN PAPER, LOOK AT THE HOLE YOU HAVE MADE!
WHY DON'T YOU MAKE YOUR FLOORS STRONG ENOUGH TO STAND ON
THAT'S THE WORST OF HAVING BIG FEET
OOCH!
HELP! I'M ON FIRE
ALAN FRASER

The AMATEUR CARPENTER

THIS WEEK'S GIFT CHART

CORNER BOOKCASE TABLE

THE design sheet with this week's issue takes the form almost of a piece of carpentry, but most of it can be done with the fretsaw. It is, as the illustration, shows, a handy little corner bookcase, providing a shelf at the top for a plant or ornament, two shelves for books or oddments, and a centre drawer for things to be hidden away.

The whole thing would look well in oak, stained and polished. The wood for it supplied by Hobbies Ltd. is in Spanish Chestnut, and this has the advantage that it is more easy to cut, yet when stained down the average person would not know the difference.

The completed bookcase stands 2ft. high and occupies a length of wall 9ins. each side from the corner. The construction of it is certainly a little out of the ordinary because there are several different angles incorporated.

A thorough study, therefore, must be made of the design sheet to know the position of each part before one goes to work. Indeed, it would be a very good idea to get a second sheet so this could be at hand for studying when the other sheet has been cut up for the actual patterns. Get a good idea first of the actual general construction, and remember to mark off on all parts the position of adjoining pieces, so they may be obvious after the parts themselves have been cleaned up.

The Various Parts

Most of the parts are in $\frac{3}{8}$in. wood and their trimming, squaring and cleaning constitutes one of the important points to watch in the general work. One cannot spend too much time in seeing that a part is true, and then in fitting it and testing it with whatever other pieces adjoin it. Notice, too, that for the sake of economy in space, some of the parts on the sheet are shown in portions only. All the necessary detail, however, is given.

The upright front rails, for instance, are split across in two pieces in the pattern, but the overall dimension, as shown, is 2ft. and the position of the shelves is shown so there should be no trouble in extending the parts to the required length.

The Framework

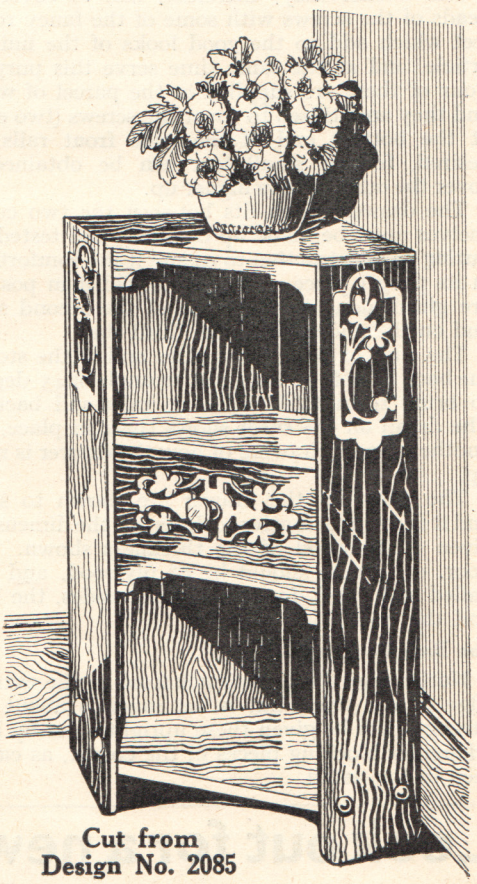
Having cut out the patterns for the front rails, mark off the back upright rail and carry the lines of the shelf across this piece also.

The general framework is a simple construction, being three uprights fixed to three shelves. There is a lower shelf, a second shelf and a third shelf, which are fitted respectively 2ins. from the bottom, the second one $9\frac{1}{2}$ins. above that, and the third one 3ins. above that. The two wide rails are glued and screwed to the edge which comes at rightangles from the wall, whilst the back rail is screwed down to the narrowest portion.

Sloping Sides

Notice that the edges of this back upright rail have to be chamfered to an angle of 45 degrees in order to be in line with the back itself. This is necessary because plywood backing pieces measuring 24ins. by $7\frac{3}{4}$ins. butt up behind the front rail, and are screwed through the chamfered edge of the back rail. These three upright portions can be seen in the detail on the design chart itself.

Be sure to get the shelves square all round before



Cut from Design No. 2085

Corner Bookcase—(*continued*)

finally fixing them on, and before adding the plywood back.

The top of the article is a piece similar in shape to the shelves, but slightly larger. Instead of going between the rails, it is fixed on top of them being there glued and screwed in place. If you do not wish to have the screws shown through, blocking pieces can be added on the inside taking the rightangle of the uprights and top.

Between the rails along the front are little ornamental rails. They are cut from ⅜in. wood glued under the top and third shelf, and strengthened with screws driven through at the narrowest point. These screws are necessary to prevent any gaping.

The illustration also shows a method of obliterating the heads of the screws which may show through on the front of the uprights. The screws, of course, should be countersunk, and the hole filled with plastic wood. It is, however, not always possible to get a perfectly flat surface with this, nor to get one which will stain up equal to the rest of the work.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

For making this design, a parcel of selected Spanish Chestnut and plywood is supplied, with sufficient Angle Fillet and four No. 219 Buttons for overlays, as well as a knob for the drawer front, 8/-, post free 9/-.

A Fancy Cover

The worker may, therefore, like to cover the heads of the screws with some of the fancy round feet which add to the good looks of the finished article, and at the same time serve this purpose. Four of these are supplied in the parcel of wood, and they are utilised to cover the screws (two each) at the bottom end of the wide front rails. If desired, further small feet can be obtained to cover the other screws higher up.

The drawer which fits between the two centre shelves must be made up carefully and tested out during its construction to ensure it fits comfortably in its proper place. Guides to hold it in position are glued along the top side of the second shelf, and on the underside of the third shelf.

The ends of these two guides and of the stop at the back have to be cut off at an angle of 45 degrees to bring them flush with the rails and backing. The detail on the sheet shows these in place, and another gives a drawing of how the drawer is made up.

The parts for the drawer are shown to scale, and it is a simple matter to draw out the dimensions given on to wood of the thickness shown. The floor, of course, should be of plywood, and it is nailed and glued down to the two sides, the back and the front.

The Back Position

Notice that the back is not fixed to the extreme edge of the sides, but is set inwards about ½in. Strength can be given these upright sides by little triangular blocking pieces in the corner, as can be seen in the detail.

Fit all the parts temporarily in position, and then see that the whole thing slides easily into the aperture provided. When cutting the floor, test it out between the guides and up to the stop. This will help to ensure a proper fit when the sides are put on.

The Front Overlay

The front itself is covered by an overlay piece cut from ¼in. wood, which is further decorated by a fancy fret. The main front is, of course, a plain piece used to hide the joint of the sides, and also to fit comfortably into the opening between the shelves. The fret is glued on centrally, and then the ornamental handle (Hobbies No. 6208) is screwed in place in the centre.

Of course, if one prefers, the overlay can be cut in metal, and in that case it must be nailed down with the two holes provided.

Mention of overlays brings us to the fact that there are two on the front rails. These can be cut in ⅛in. wood and glued about ½in. downwards from the top. Or again, they can be cut from metal and screwed or pinned at the points shown on the sheet.

If metal is used, remember to stain and polish the whole article up before adding this. On the other hand, even if wood is used, it may be desired to stain this jet black or some other contrasting colour, and if so, the overlay should be omitted until the work has been done on the main article.

Test the Parts

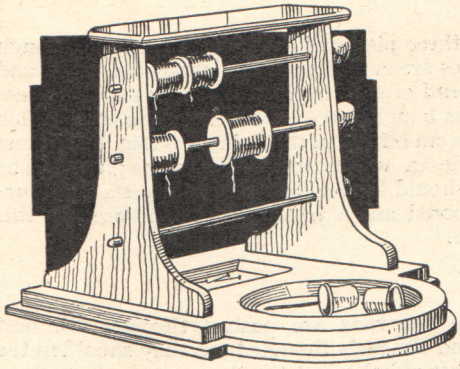
The great point throughout is to watch the angles and corners. Use the square and rule frequently, and put the parts together temporarily whilst they are being tested. Do not attempt to glue them up until you have made quite sure that all are satisfactory and true. It will throw the whole thing out if you make up the article, including the drawer, and then find the latter is either too large to go in, or else is so loose that it slides about and looks unsightly when closed.

In undertaking the staining and polishing, the very best way is to do each part separately. This means that all pieces must be fitted temporarily with screws, and then taken apart to allow for the staining and polishing. A more straightforward method, however, is to fix the whole thing together finally, and then to stain and polish in the usual way.

Filling the Wood

If spanish chestnut is used, it will be found that the stain and polish soaks well into the grain, and in a wood of this texture it is certainly worth while to fill it before polishing up finally. This filling will prevent the dye and the polish sinking so much, and save the trouble later of re-polishing the whole thing.

Look out for a new Competition shortly!



LADY'S SEWING COMPANION

Just the sort of novelty to make and sell to any lady. All you need is a few pieces of fretwood and the usual fretwork tools. Start in to make one right away !

THE little novelty shown here would form a splendid gift for a lady and also if several were made up they would sell readily at bazaars or sales of work. The rack for the reels of silk and cotton is particularly useful as it prevents loss of time and temper when it comes to foraging over the workbasket for the lost reel which is generally at the bottom mixed up with pins and needles. The two useful trays are again a feature of the article as pins and needles, thimbles and other small odds and ends can all be kept quite handy.

A dark wood, such as mahogany, should be got for making it up, and the parcel of wood therefore which Hobbies have made up consists of this wood with enough planed up pieces and round dowelling for completing the stand. The cost of this parcel is 1/4 and in ordering it from Hobbies it is requested that parcel No. T.M. 312 be asked for.

The Base

The base consists of two parts, one being solid and of $\frac{1}{8}$in. thick wood, and the other glued to the top of this of $\frac{3}{8}$in. wood and having two openings cut in so that they form trays. The outlines of the two parts are shown in Fig. 1, and from these the dimensions can readily be set out direct on to the wood and afterwards cut with the fretsaw.

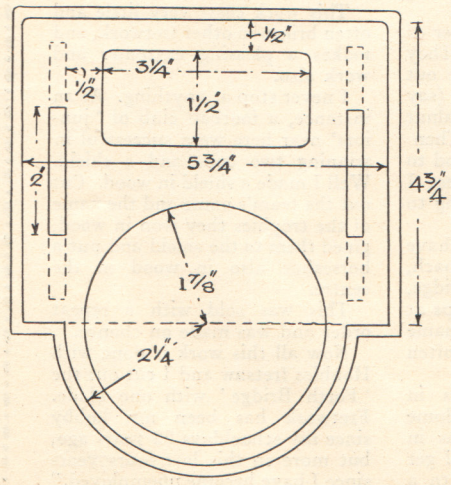


Fig. 1—Details and dimensions of the two parts of the base.

The top, or tray piece measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ins. by 7ins. and after squaring up the piece to these measurements set in $2\frac{1}{4}$in. from one edge and mark off the centre across the length. This will give the centre from which the two circles are struck, the outer edge semi-circle being $2\frac{1}{4}$ins. radius and the inner circle $1\frac{7}{8}$in. radius.

The oblong can be set out from the figures given, and the positions for the uprights which are tenoned into the upper base also marked out as shown. The two mortises should be a scant $\frac{1}{4}$in. in width so that when the uprights are gently tapped in a close, fit is assured and the pieces held rigidly together.

The Lower Base

The lower base which is $\frac{1}{8}$in. thick is exactly the same shape as the piece above, but $\frac{1}{4}$in. bigger all round. So that it is a simple job to lay the upper base on the piece of $\frac{1}{8}$in. wood, then mark round it and set off lines $\frac{1}{4}$in. all round and so get the regular shape shown in Fig. 1.

Cut it round with the fretsaw and clean up the edges where necessary and afterwards glue the two sections together taking care to brush the glue on the underside of the thicker or fretted piece and not the $\frac{1}{8}$in. piece. Fig. 2 gives a section through the two-pieces showing their relative positions.

The Framework

The uprights are simple in outline and the shape can be got from the squared diagram Fig. 3. On a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$in. wood 6ins. by 4ins. set out the

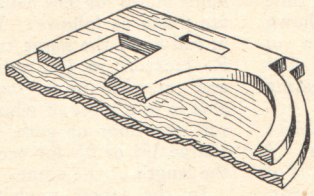


Fig. 2—Part of the two-piece base.

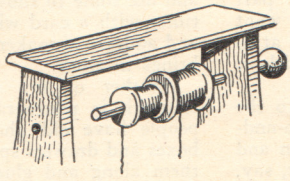


Fig. 5—How the reels are held.

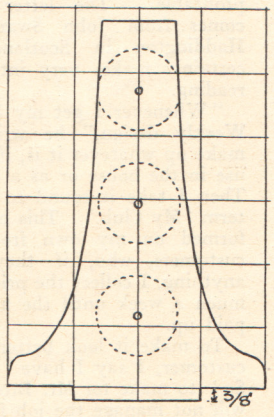


Fig. 3—How to mark out the sides.

1in. squares, shown and follow the curved line through them. Mark in also the centres where the pieces of dowelling will slide through, and bore holes a scant 3/16in diameter.

Set out the tenon at the bottom of the piece 2ins. long by ⅜in. deep and finally cut round with the fretsaw and clean up. Lay this finished piece on the corresponding piece and mark round it with a sharp pointed pencil and cut and clean it up and also mark the holes in and bore them.

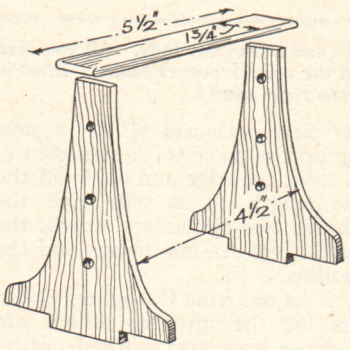


Fig. 4—The upright framework.

See the tenons of the uprights fit the mortises accurately before gluing them together.

A plain top measuring 5½ins. by 1¾ins. by ¼in. will be cut and its edges rounded off with coarse and fine glasspaper. Lay it in place on the uprights and bore holes from above at each end, and glue and screw it on. Fig. 4 shows the ends and top ready to assemble.

The three pieces of dowelling which go through the holes are cut off to length about 6ins. long and on the end of each is glued a No. 14 knob. These knobs as bought have tenons turned on them which must be cut off and in their places 3/16in. holes must be made in which the dowelling is glued. The knobs should be held in a vice while the holes are being bored and a 3/16in. twist drill used for this purpose.

Finish

When the rods are pushed through the first holes and the reels threaded on, they should fit the second set of holes just tightly enough to keep them rigid. Fig. 5 shows one of the rods withdrawn and the reels on.

Clean up all the parts with fine glasspaper and polish with Hobbies Lightning Polish. If it should be found difficult to get the polishing bob round some of the parts, the polish could be laid on with a suitable brush.

WOOD MAHOGANY

1 piece 6½ins. by 7½ins. by ¼in.
1 piece 6ins. by 7½ins. by ⅜in.
2 pieces 6½ins. by 4ins. by ¼in.
1 piece 6ins. by 2ins. by ¼in.
3 pieces 3/16in. Dowelling 6ins. long.
3 Turned Knobs No. 14.

Parcel T.M. 312 contains all above and costs 1/4 (postage 6d. extra) from Hobbies Ltd.

Profitable Lines and Side Lines

READERS are often asking us how they can best dispose of the work when they have done it, and we were, therefore, very glad to receive a letter from one of our workers who showed his method. This is published below, and undoubtedly the hints it contains will be very useful to those who like to make their spare time profitable. The letter shown comes from John Swanson of Haddington in Scotland, and certainly makes very interesting reading.

"Whenever I get my Hobbies Weekly design," he writes "I make up whatever it is, if it is of use in the house or as a present. Then I take it round to what I term 'My Club.' This has been formed on my own from past customers, who, if they want anything, I collect the price at so much a week until the article is paid up.

To make it look better to the customer, I say I have 'So-and-So' to make for Mr. Brown and will not manage the job for, say, about three weeks. This makes it easier to pay up, a plan I find works with great success.

My charge is the main point. I charge about 10% to 20% over the cost of materials on design sheet according to the amount of cutting required.

I also make a good number of name plates for new houses. They are made as follows: Write out in full hand the name to cut (say R. Jackson) in ¼in. satin walnut and cut with the fretsaw. Then glue it to a piece of whitewood to suit the door or gate. These I charge 1/6 or 2/- for according to the length of the name.

In the larger models I have made the Lord Mayor's Coach, Cock o' the North, Forth Bridge, and use some to show in shops at times with a card with the name and address of maker. This often brings in work.

Another of my side-lines in fretwork is photographs. Some people have old photographs in boxes and drawers spoiling. I get them along and glue them to a thin piece of wood and then cut out the figure, taking away the background which has faded. Then glue it all to a new background, framing it with small moulding with a strut at the back. Complete for about 2/-.

This work costs very little and often brings in other fretwork, and makes a pleasing customer and work also.

I never stop at anything. As an instance, a football club of 'juniors' near here were successful in winning two cups and a shield. Well I made a shield in wood. Cut out the team's name and the name of the trophies they won in wood, glued them to the shield and put a horseshoe also in wood in the centre.

This was sold with a repeat order and was made on chance.

Now all this work is done with Hobbies fretsaw and I cut out the 'Forth Bridge' with one blade. Fretwork has been my hobby since my schooldays 23 years ago, but more so this last fours years since I have become unemployed."

AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE FOR 5/-

This was made by one of our readers and the information should appeal to many more.

IN spite of its low cost, the instrument here described is really satisfactory, giving a magnificent view of Lunar craters, Sun spots, Jupiter's satellites, the larger nebulæ and other beautiful objects. The field of view is large, more than twice the size of that afforded by the usual tourist's telescope, yet the image of the moon is so magnified that it is not possible to get the whole moon within the field of view at once. The illumination is so brillliant that for the moon, Jupiter and other more brilliant objects it is necessary to stop the lens down.

The money specified will be spent as follows :

Single lens, non achromatic, 3ins. in diameter, Focal length about six feet 3/-
Two ¾in. lens pocket magnifier, combined focus about one inch .. .. 9d.
Two 1in. × ¼in. and one 2in. × ¾in. round headed iron metal screws and 3 butterfly nuts 4d.
One foot of ¼in. round iron rod and three ¼in. nuts .. .. 2d.
Tin of black paint or cycle enamel .. 6d.
4ft. of ⅝in. round dowel pin wooden rod 3d.

It is assumed that the various other oddments required will cost nothing, being only such as occur in any amateur's scrap store. If any of them have to be bought, the cost will be trifling.

First obtain about eight feet of the cardboard tubes, now so commonly used for packing purposes and then thrown away. They should range from 3ins. to 2ins. in diameter. According to its size, build up one end of the largest one to form a seating for the object glass. If the tube is on the large side, this building will be done by sticking rings of cardboard strip about an inch wide round the inside, while, if the tube is on the small side, the strips will be fastened on the outside. This was the case in the model shown, and is seen at A in Fig. 1. The tube itself is seen at B.

If supplies of ready-made cardboard tube are not available, they can be readily made, preferably from brown paper, but failing that, from newspaper. Start with the smallest size, say about 2ins. inside diameter.

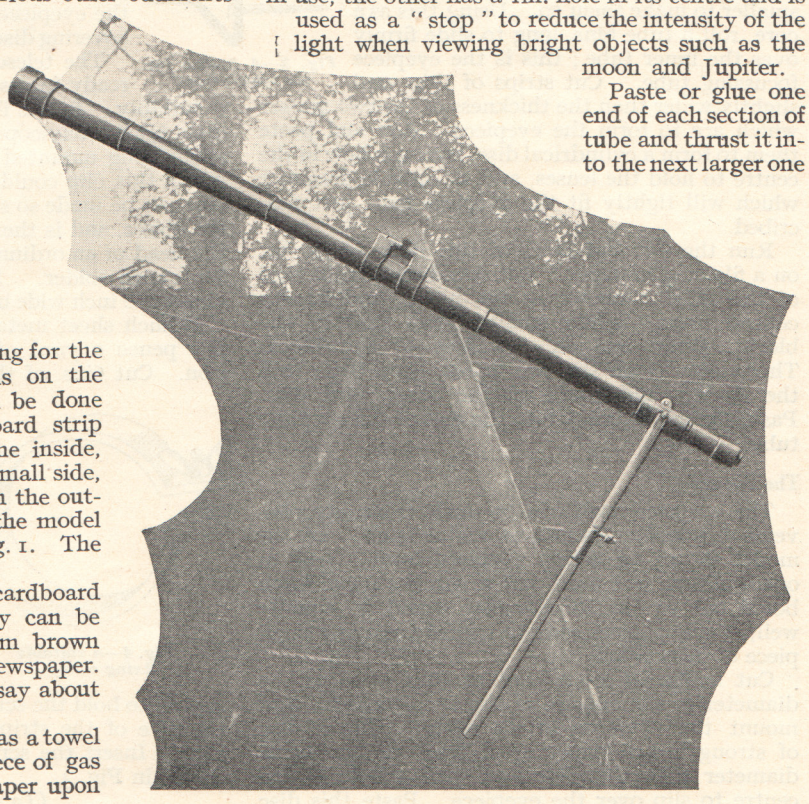
Find a suitable core, such as a towel roller, a curtain pole, or a piece of gas barrel. Roll one turn of paper upon this dry, and then thinly and evenly cover the paper with ordinary flour paste and roll up avoiding creases. Build the tube up till it is about one ⅛in. thick. Slip it off the core and allow it thoroughly to dry. Roll a couple of thicknesses of stout brown paper round this tube, using no paste, and then use this tube, so wrapped, as the core for the next larger one.

If the spacing of brown paper were not used, the larger tube would shrink so small as not to be capable of being slid over the smaller one. About 8ft. of tube will be required, the larger one being, as already mentioned, about 3ins. in diameter.

Next roll up and paste a ring about 1½ins. long and having an internal diameter equal to that of B and an external diameter equal to that of A. This tube is shown at C. Finally roll and paste the tube D, pasting it to C, about ¼in. longer than A and C together.

This tube is to hold the lens E in place at the object glass end of the telescope. Cut two discs of thin card of the same diameter as the lens. One is a dust cover to be placed over the lens when not in use, the other has a 1in. hole in its centre and is used as a "stop" to reduce the intensity of the light when viewing bright objects such as the moon and Jupiter.

Paste or glue one end of each section of tube and thrust it into the next larger one



A Telescope for 5/—(*continued*)

until a tube about 7ft. long has been made. Put the object glass in place and rest the telescope upon a window sill, pointing to some object at least a quarter of a mile away.

Hold the pocket lens, which is to form the eyepiece at such a distance from the eye as to cause its whole field to be filled evenly with light, say about 1in. View the little disc of light seen along the telescope, and move the eyepiece backwards and forwards till the distant object appears in the best possible focus. If the tube is too long to

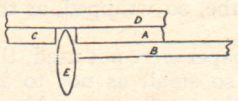


Fig. 1—A section of tube and object glass.

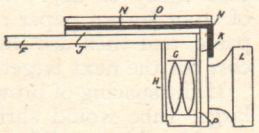


Fig. 2—A section of the eyepiece.

permit this, cut it down a few inches at a time until the lens has to be held at about 3ins. from its end in order to obtain the sharpest image.

Next roll up and paste a cardboard sleeve about 6ins. long, and of a diameter to slip over the eyepiece end, the nearer end being about 9ins. from it. Paste strips of card round the telescope just touching the ends of this sleeve, thus allowing the sleeve to rotate, but not to slide along.

If the last 6ins. of the eyepiece end are not all of one diameter, thicken up the smaller to make them so. Using this as a core, roll a tube 6ins. long to slide firmly over the inner tube; this is the eyepiece focussing tube. Cut strips of thin card slightly wider than the thickness of the two glasses which are to form the eyepiece. Roll and paste them to form a cylindrical disc, having a hole in the centre to hold the lenses, and an outside diameter which will tightly fit the eyepiece tube just described.

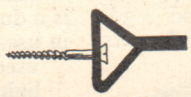


Fig. 3—A holder for the instrument.

Run the two flat faces of this little block flat on a file or glasspaper. Cut two discs of thin card of the same diameter as the block, and having central holes slightly smaller than that in the block. Paste one on one face of the block. Thoroughly clean the two lenses, drop them into the cavity, and paste on the other card disc. Paste the whole block into the end of the eyepiece tube.

The Eyepiece

The eyepiece itself can be made from any convenient wooden, ebonite or metal knob. In the model shown an actual eyepiece from a pair of opera glasses was used, but a wireless panel knob bored out to ⅝in. in diameter would do equally well, or an eyepiece may be turned from any small piece of hard wood.

Cut a disc of stout card or thin wood of the diameter of the outside of the eyepiece tube, and mount the eyepiece in its centre. Cut a disc of strong brown paper or of linen 1in. larger in diameter than this disc and with a hole in the centre to slip over the eyepiece. Paste this disc centrally on the eyepiece side of the card or wooden disc, and cut radial nicks all round it to the disc and about a ¼in. apart.

Roll a short tube 2ins. long to fit over the eyepiece tube. Paste the nicked edges of the paper or linen disc, and stick them down all round this last tube. Put one layer of paper round the tube, about 1½ins. wide, to bring the diameter up to the outside of these pasted down tongues, and cover the whole with a layer of paper 2ins. wide.

This tube is pushed close home over the eyepiece tube containing the lenses, and if it is of proper construction, the field of view of the lenses should appear full of light when the eye is pressed close to the eyepiece.

The eyepiece itself is completed by cutting a disc of thin card of a size to go inside this outer 2in. tube. When the telescope is not in use, this disc is placed between the eyepiece and the lenses in order to protect the latter from dust.

Completed for Use

The completed eyepiece is shown in section in Fig. 2, in which F, is the inner eyepiece tube 6ins. long; G, is the cardboard block containing the lenses; H, is one of the discs which keep the lenses in this block; J is the outer 2 inch eyepiece tube; K, is the disc of wood or card for holding the eyepiece; L, is the actual eyepiece; M, is the tongued disc of brown paper or linen; N is the layer of paper to equalise the thickness of M; O, is the final outer paper covering of the eyepiece, and P is the protecting dust covering disc of card.

The telescope itself is now complete and ready for use, but it is desirable to mount it suitably. In the illustration the screw clip of a little tourist telescope was used, a piece of broom stick being mounted on the side of the telescope, which this clip could grip. A complete mounting clip can be made so simply, and is even better than the above, and is therefore given here. File square the head of an ordinary stout 2in. woodscrew and tin it with solder. Several pieces of strip metal about one inch wide by 1/32in. thick will be needed.

If such sheet metal is not handy, obtain for a few pence a yard of galvanised 1in. stout hoop iron. Cut 6ins. of this, drill a hole in the centre

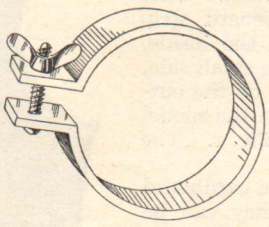


Fig. 4—A suitable fixing clamp.

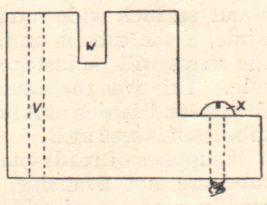
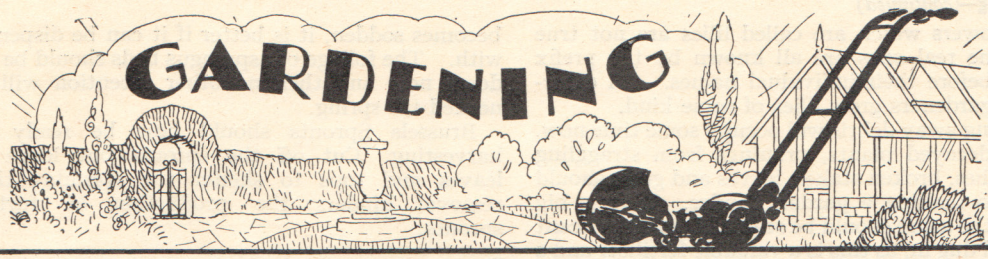


Fig. 5—The wooden block.

tightly to hold the screw just under the head. Tin the face of the strip which is to be inside when bent. Insert the screw and bend up the strip as shown in Fig. 3.

(*To be Continued*)



WORK TO DO IN OCTOBER

OCTOBER is the month of opportunities. This is the month to prepare for the pageantry of next year. Every plan must be laid now, every display anticipated. Spring bedding plants are probably tucked in by now ; chrysanthemums and dahlias have been lifted at the first sign of frost and now the hopeful gardener, instead of resting, looks forward.

Certainly there is some relief when the mower is put away for another season, some thrill that the " burden and heat of the day are over " but that does not lessen the joy of making new designs for the coming days and, for the strong and enthusiastic, this is the month to begin some of the actual operations.

New Plans

Alterations in the lay-out of the garden can be easily carried out at this time. It may be just a slight difference in the curve of a path. It may be the erection of a pergola or the setting up of rose poles. It may be the renovation of a lawn or the making of a new one or it may be the making of a rock garden.

It may even be the making of an entire garden, for to someone it is always the beginning of a great hobby.

The smaller bulbs, such as crocuses, snowdrops and the narcissi if not already planted, should now be put in and hyacinths, not put in with the spring bedding plants, should not be left out of the ground any longer.

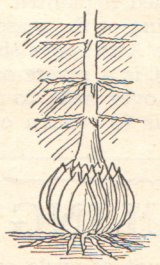
The Fancy Onion

These are all common and popular bulbs. Ornamental onions or Alliums are not so well known, at least not in gardens. The white known as A. neapolitanum appears often in florists windows in spring and is charming mixed with rose-coloured tulips as a table decoration. The garlic smell is not at all noticeable unless the stem or leaves are crushed so that should be no objection to cultivating it.

For the Border

This one and A. Moly (yellow) are both suitable for growing in groups in grass and should be planted from two to four inches deep. A. Roseum (rose) does well in the herbaceous border or in the rock garden and another suitable for the rock garden is A. Beesianum (blue).

Lilium Hansoni—golden with black spots



Planting a stem rooting Lilium bulb

Amateurs do not venture to grow lilies as often as they might though many of them are easily grown. October is a good month to plant many of them, though not all.

Those that should go in now are, L. auratum (the Golden Rayed Lily of Japan), L. Croceum (Orange Lily), L. Speciosum (Japanese Lily), L. Tigrinum (The Tiger Lily) and L. Batemanniae.

Depth

All these are known as stem-rooting lilies which means that in addition to the roots that spring from the base of the bulb other roots spring from the stem above the bulb. This means that, to allow for the adequate covering of these roots the bulbs should be planted deeper than other lilies which have only basal roots. Plant from 9 to 12 ins. deep, according to size of bulb. The deeper the better, but see there is at least 6ins. of soil above the bulb.

The following lilies should also be planted now, although they are not stem rooting—L. Chalcedonicum (Turk's Cap), L. Hansoni (yellow). L.Martigon (the white is the finest), L. testaceum (Nankeen Lily, yellow).

These lilies need deep soil with leaf mould and some sand about the base of the bulbs and should be protected with dry leaves over the top in winter. They look best planted in large groups. The stem-rooting ones require shade for their stems in the spring and the early summer, and this is best provided by shrubs, of which rhododendrons are the best. The others can be planted anywhere in the herbaceous border.

Try Them

There are lilies which require special treatment, but the ones mentioned will thrive in the conditions indicated. Although some of them may not do very well in some gardens, it is surprising how well some will do if given a trial. They should not be disturbed once a suitable site is found for them.

Some flowers which are called lilies are not true lilies ; the real ones are all known by the prefix Lilium before their individual names. All enterprising gardeners grow lilies of some kind.

Clearing away debris will occupy some time now. Stems, decayed plants, prunings from straggling rose bushes, broken stakes, leaves and grass should all go to making a garden bonfire. If it is big enough the ashes should be scattered on any vacant land and dug in, as this is a valuable fertiliser and a sweetener of the soil.

In the Vegetable Garden

TO the bonfire in flower garden may be added all rubbish from the vegetable ground. Any that cannot be so consumed should go to the compost heap to make manure. Much ground will now be vacant so digging can be commenced.

No time should be lost in lifting carrots, beets and onions, if not already done. String onions and store in a dry place Carrots and beet should have the tops cut off and should be stored in dry sand. Any cauliflowers which are still small should, in cold districts, be transplanted to frames and spring cabbages planted. The earthing up of celery should now be completed.

Leeks and Artichokes

Those who are anxious to dig the ground occupied by leeks may lift them now and ditch them in trenches. This, however, does not apply to those who are blanching leeks, an operation performed by bandaging with paper, but only necessary when special plants are required. This should go on during all this month but ordinary Musselburgh leeks are sufficiently blanched if planted in deep, dibbled holes at the beginning of the season.

All dead foliage on Globe Artichokes should be removed and, if the district is a severe one, it is wise to spread dry leaves over beds to protect. Do not, however, allow this to remain on till it becomes sodden, it is better if it can be dispensed with. The foliage of asparagus beds should be cut down now and then no other attention will be needed till spring.

Brussels Sprouts should now be ready for harvesting. Cut off the sprouts but leave all leaves and tops to shelter the sprouts ; their removal hinders the production of further sprouts.

Dressing

When digging in manure on vacant places do not forget to give a good top dressing of well-rotted stable manure to rhubarb beds. This is the only treatment required as established plantations will last for years and any forcing should not be commenced till December or January.

The sweeping up of leaves will occupy some time at this season. If a birch broom is used and the sweeping is done in the way the wind is blowing the work will be accelerated. Some leaves will have already been consigned to the flames. Those of beech, hawthorn and other soft kinds make good leaf mould if thrown in a heap and covered with soil or boards. Hot water sprinkled over them hastens decay. Hard leaves such as those of the laurel shrub do not make good leaf mould and are better burned.

Fences and Paths

The repair of fences and paths should be begun now. Creepers on fences will not be injured by removal or disturbance now and it is easier to see what is to be done when foliage is scanty or completing lacking.

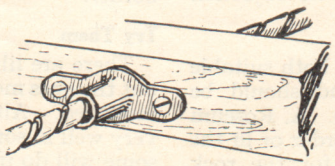
The repair of paths may well occupy more than one month in the cold season. Sometimes the old surface has to be removed and a fresh layer of gravel laid. When this is done make a point of removing all roots of perennial weeds as these can be a source of great trouble in paths.

OVERHAULING EXTENDING TABLES

EXTENDING tables do not, as a rule, cause any anxiety, but after lengthy or inconsiderate use, may develop signs of failure. Those with the " starting " handle and screw system get creaky and the screw and nut may become more or less inefficient.

To deal with these troubles turn the table upside down and brush away the fluff and dust from all the wooden guides, then rub the wooden parts that move one over the other with ordinary blacklead.

Test the screws that hold the nut plate to the cross bar (shown in the sketch) and tighten them up if necessary. Put some ordinary light lubricating oil on the screw and nut, and some around the guide plate and washers at the front end.



Set the table upright again and open and close it fully once or twice to work the lubricants well into the bearing surfaces. If any of the dowel pins on the loose leaves are damaged, replace them with new, and clear the dowel holes of dust.

Pull-out tables of the modern type seldom go wrong, but one cause of trouble may arise by the screws slackening and protruding below the line of the bearers.

When this happens, they catch against the cross-bar on the table and prevent the flap sliding smoothly. To remedy the trouble, withdraw the screws, put a few turns of cotton around them and replace as before. In bad cases fit new screws of equal length to the old, but a shade larger in diameter.

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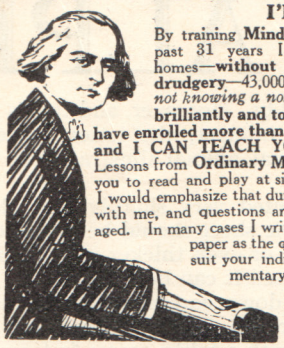

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PINE
1d. Per Foot.
OAK
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PINE
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OAK
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No. 47.
⅜in. GROOVE
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OAK
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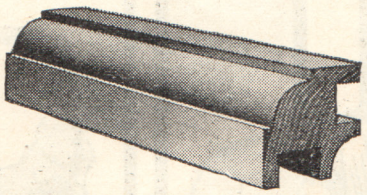
Postage is extra to above prices.



The moulding is obtainable in any length and is quite easy to cut and trim. In ordering by post keep the lengths as short as possible. It is also obtainable in mahogany with a square back, particulars and prices given on application. Make a box now and see how easy it is.

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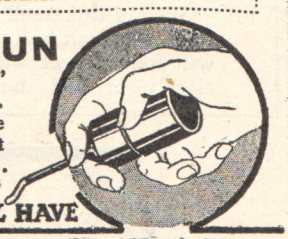

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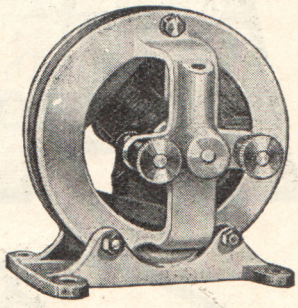

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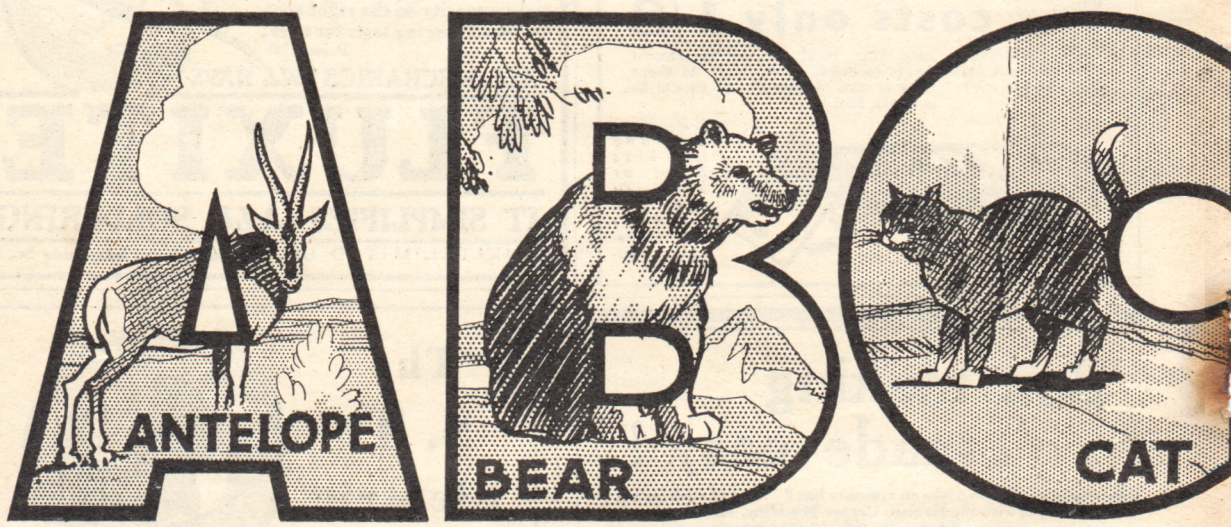
ANIMAL ALPHA

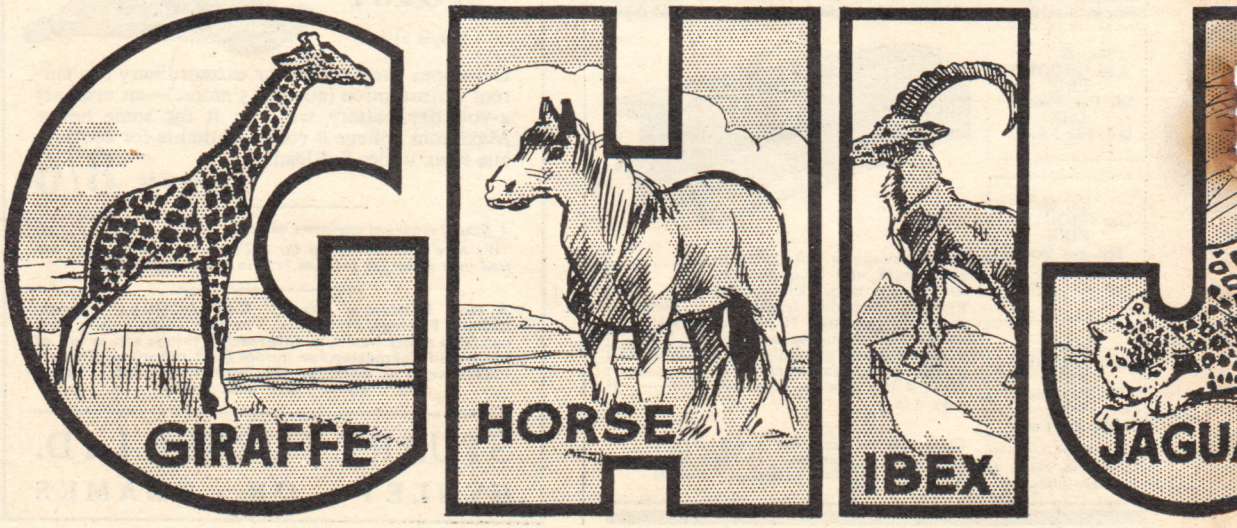
WE have had numerous requests from readers for patterns for making up little alphabet letters as toys for youngsters. These letters are cut from wood, and are very useful to any kiddy who is just beginning to read, write and spell, because with them he can make up no end of little words, and pass the time away very satisfactorily and without annoying Mother. These alphabets are always in demand, and should form a profitable means of using the fretsaw.

We are this week, therefore, supplying drawings for cutting out half the alphabet, and the other half will follow next week. The letters not only are clearly printed, but large enough to be easily handled by any kiddy. Moreover, and this is a big further additional interest, the letter concerned stands for the actual animal illustrated on that letter.

They are all printed very sharply and clearly below and the whole sheet should be pasted down to wood ½in. thick, or even thicker if you can cut it. If plywood is used it can be thinner.

Paste the sheet down carefully and see no air bubbles get under the letters. Then cut out, equally carefully, with a fairly coarse fretsaw, and clean up all round, and on the back with glass-paper. The actual picture should be left on the front, and in order to preserve it and the whole





ABET BLOCKS

block, it will be as well to give a coat of hard varnish.

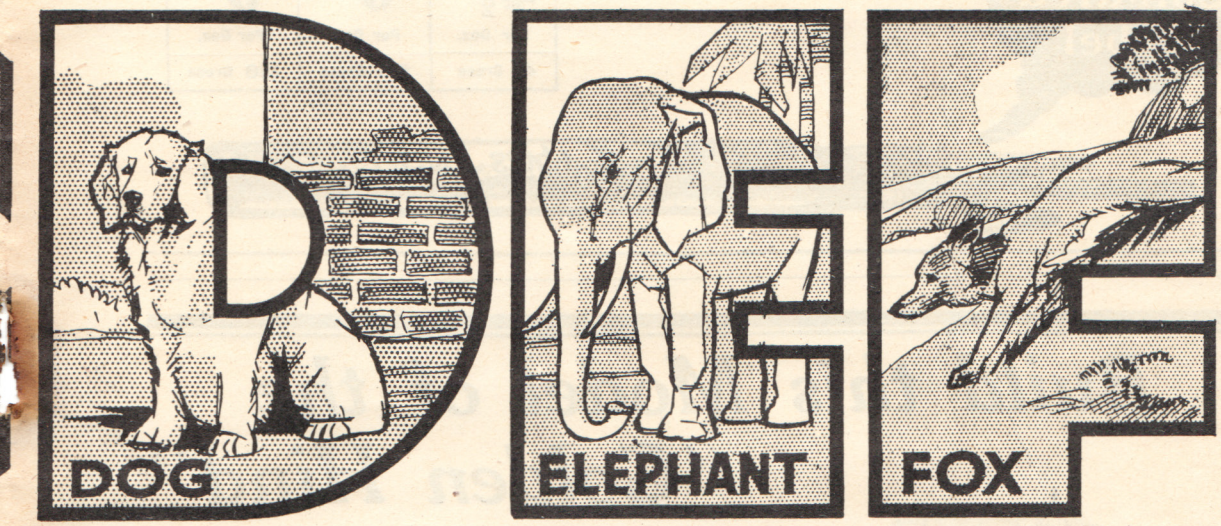
Or, of course, you can paint up the lettering and colour the woodwork in bright colours of enamel. If the wood is painted it is still advisable to put clear varnish or polish on the front so the printing does not get damaged.

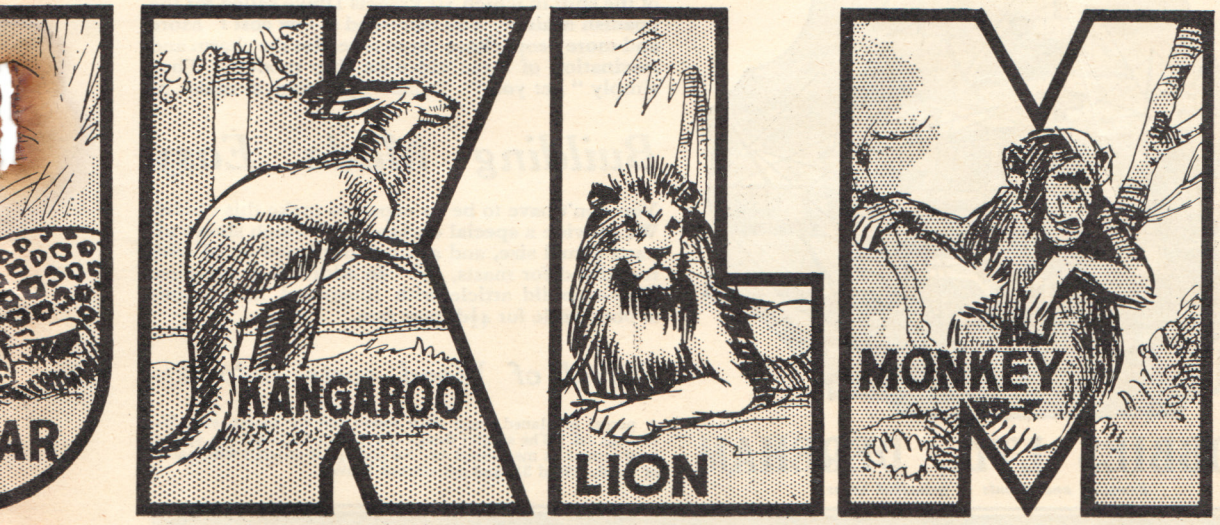
Remember in pasting down, to keep the paper quite flat, and if any part of it happens to fray up or tear during the cutting, paste it down again carefully afterwards so it may not tear away in use.

There is no doubt that quite a number of these alphabets can be made up very profitably for sale during the Christmas season. If you took one along to a toyshop or bazaar they should be quite willing to buy it, but you must remember they have to sell very cheaply, so you must offer it at a very reasonable price.

If, however, you buy your wood cheaply, and do not charge much for the labour and time involved, you should be able to make quite a reasonable amount of pocket money. Then, of course, there are your numerous friends who have little children, or who would be likely to purchase from you to give to some other little children they know.

Further copies of Hobbies Weekly should be bought, and an order given for the other portion next week.





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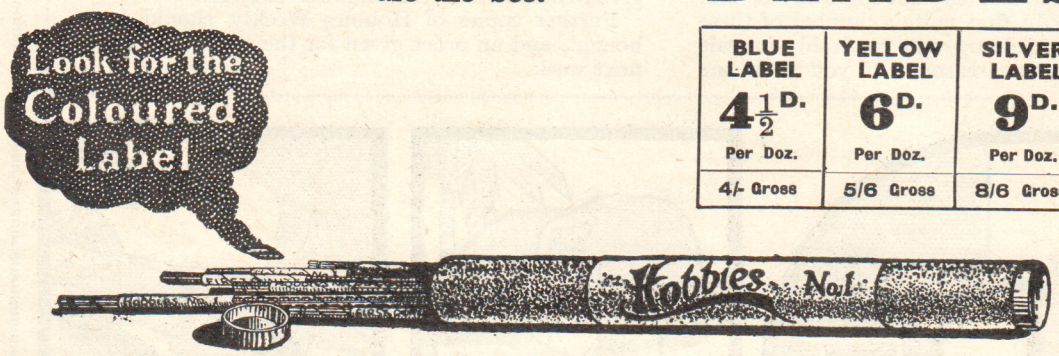
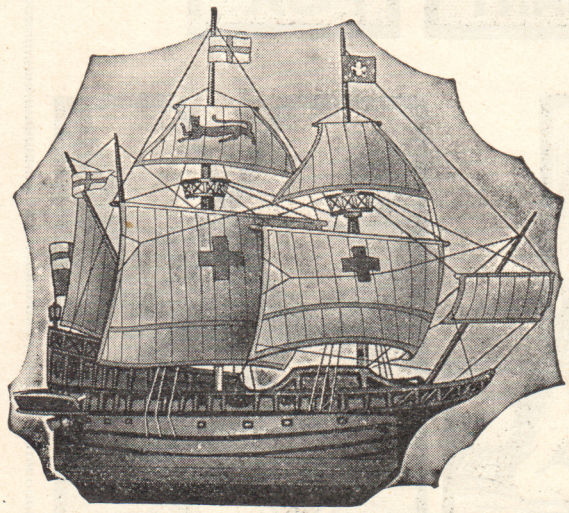


Build this Model of the "Golden Hind"



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Wouldn't you like to build this fine model—a model of the ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed for the Spanish Main? You can—and at low cost! More and more people have come to realise the charm and fascination of these old-time ship models. They simply "get you." Decide right now to make it.

Building Made Easy

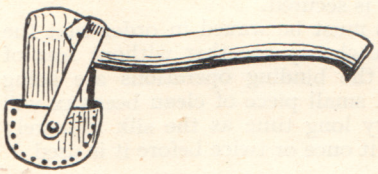
You don't have to be an expert to make this model. We provide a special design chart which shows all parts actual size, and a parcel of planed wood with round rod for masts, etc. In addition, a complete How-to-build article with illustrated instructions is obtainable for 4½d. post free.

Parcel of Wood costs only 2/-

A parcel of planed wood with round rod for masts, etc., 2/-, postage 6d. The special design chart costs 6d., and the special instructions as mentioned 4d. No postage if ordered with parcel of wood. Send 3/4 and get started NOW!

An Axe Guard

HERE is a useful little article you can make for your axe, It is not always convenient to carry it in an axe case on your belt and this little guard will pre-



vent an accident and keep your axe edge from getting blunted.

Cut two strips of leather a little wider than the axe and about one and a half inches deep and rivet them together. A thin strap fixed one side, with a press stud the other, completes the job.

Signs and Salutes

CONTINUING the tenderfoot tests, we next take the signs and salutes. There are four signs generally used when practising Scout games and they should not be made with chalk but such things as stones, grasses, twigs, etc.

This road to be followed.

This road not to be followed.

Message hidden a number of paces in direction of arrow. Insert the number of paces in the box.

I have gone home.

All members of the Movement should salute one another, whether wearing a hat or not, using the full salute. The half salute is given when making the Scout Promise.

When carrying a stave, it should be drawn close to the body with the right hand and the left hand should be drawn across the chest with the finger tips just touching the stave.

When a Scout's hands are occupied he salutes by turning his head smartly to the left or right as the case may be. When saluting always bring the hands the longest way up to the salute and the shortest way down again to attention.

Troop Funds

MOST troops will now be thinking of the various fund raising functions which they propose to organise during the next few months and I would remind them that such things as whist drives, dances, etc. are not considered Scouty and that begging for money is definitely against the rules.

Why not try an exhibition of woodwork including fretwork, the articles made will help to keep your boys occupied during the winter months and with the help of your "Hobbies Weekly" you will be able to make scores of saleable articles which will ensure a good profit for your funds. Such

A Thought on Scout Law —No. 8

"If you're in trouble just S-M-I-L-E."

—Camp Fire Song.

things as tables, stools, racks of various kinds, calendars, household articles, working models, etc. all form interesting and saleable work and if you think that an exhibition alone is not enough, try arranging it in conjunction with a concert. Please remember that advertising pays.

Of course, you need not confine your exhibition to woodwork, but remember that you will always be able to get plenty of help and advice from Hobbies if you stick to that branch of Scout work.

Strange Meeting Places

DURING my holiday travels I came across a troop of Scouts who were meeting in a disused railway station complete with railway lines, engines, sheds, etc., and it was surprising what a fine meeting place the ticket office and waiting room made and the novelty of it all was a great attraction to boys and grown-ups alike.

The Chief while on his world tour found a crew of Rovers who used to meet on a train while it was travelling from one station to another and then they would hike back again.

Certainly a very novel idea of overcoming a difficulty.

I wonder if any other readers can help me to add to this list of "Strange Meeting Places." I shall be pleased to give a small prize for the most interesting account of one sent in during this month.

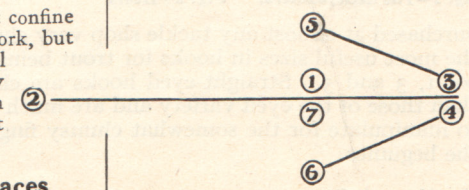
Smile and Whistle

DURING the general depression which swept over the country some time ago a notice appeared on the pithead gates in a small mining village. The notice was "This mine for Sale." And underneath a village wit who evidently refused to be depressed had written "Or will exchange for broody hen."

I am sure that the writer of that humourous tag fully realised the meaning of the 8th Scout Law; so now you Scouts when things go wrong and you are down in the dumps, remember to smile and whistle.

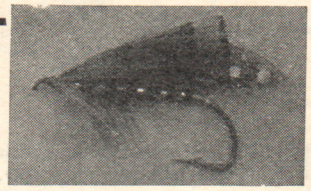
Patrolling

YOU will find it a great help to your scouts if they keep the correct formation when out on patrol work; assuming a patrol of seven, the formation should be like an arrow; two experienced scouts (3 and 4) should lead and the next best in the patrol should



form the ends of the arrow head (5 and 6). The patrol leader and the recruit are in the centre (1 and 7) and the patrol second (2) in the rear. This will ensure that your patrol is set out to the best advantage for Scouting.

ARTIFICIAL TROUT FLY DRESSING



THE angler who is able to dress his own flies is in a position to follow the fascination of his sport all the year round, for during the winter months he may make up a stock of varied patterns for use during the following fishing season. The tools and materials required to commence this most interesting branch of the " gentle art " are neither numerous or costly, consisting as they do of merely a small pair of sharply-pointed scissors and a pair of small spring tweezers ; these being used to grip and hold the binding silk firmly while the materials which go to make up the particular pattern of fly are placed in position.

A Vice is Useful

These two necessary appliances may be purchased for an outlay of a shilling or two. Some workers use a small vice for the purpose of holding the hook while the fly is being dressed on to it, but this is quite unnecessary for the making of trout flies ; the thumb and forefinger of the left hand answering the purpose quite satisfactorily.

A number of hooks of various sizes will be required and a few small reels of coloured silks for binding the materials to them. These may be purchased at almost any tackle shop very cheaply, the most useful sizes in hooks for trout being Nos. 00, 1, 3 and 5. Straight-eyed hooks are cheaper than those of the eyed variety and are much easier to manipulate for the somewhat clumsy fingers of the beginner.

Use Natural Gut

Some lengths of fine gut should also be procured and care should be taken to ask for natural gut ; that is to say, undyed. Home dyeing is to be preferred as one may then tint the material to meet one's own requirements. Gut to be dyed should be well soaked in a strong solution of alum and water, in order to remove the natural grease which it contains. Tints to suit all conditions of water may be obtained by soaking the gut in strong tea or coffee, or in ordinary writing ink until the required depth of colour is secured.

Binding silks must be waxed in order that the strands may lie closely together without fear of slipping while the binding operations are being carried out. A small piece of clean beeswax will serve for a very long time as the silk is merely drawn through it once or twice before it is used.

Materials Required

As to the actual materials used to represent the many and varied patterns of fly in use, these may be purchased at the tackle shop, but quite a lot may be picked up during a country walk or in some cases, found lying about the house. The feathers of many common birds are used, such as those of the domestic fowl, the duck, pheasant, partridge, blackbird, starling, and many others.

Fig. 1—The neck feathers.

Fig. 2—Heels.

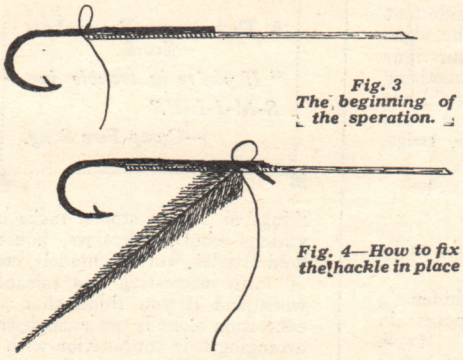


Fig. 3 The beginning of the speration.

Fig. 4—How to fix the hackle in place

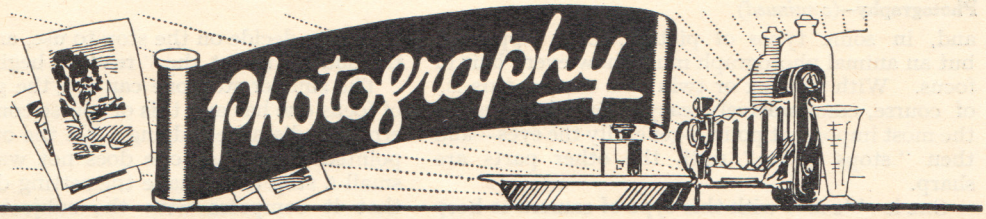
Fig. 5—The complete fly.

The neck feathers of the farmyard cock, known as hackles, Fig. 1, are most valuable and used in very many patterns as are also the single fibres of the feather of the peacock and ostrich. These are termed heels, Fig. 2, and are covered with tiny silky hairs which stick out when the hearl is wound around the shank of the hook and represent the body of an insect in a most realistic manner.

Fur is greatly used in making the bodies of flies of certain patterns and that of the hare, mole, rat and rabbit should be collected and stored.

Other materials which may be gathered together

(*Continued on page 18*)

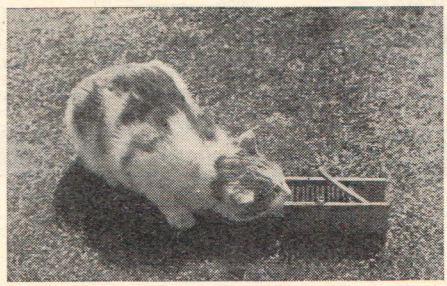


HOW TO TAKE ANIMALS

PERHAPS the favourite of all subjects with amateur photographers is animals, and there is no doubt animal studies can be very charming. At the same time a really successful animal picture can be looked upon as an achievement, for animals are by no means easy to take.

When photographing animals the chief requisite is infinite patience. Added to this one must have a complete knowledge of one's camera, so undivided attention may be given to the subject and when the psychological moment arrives one does not miss it by bungling.

You will find that animals soon become accustomed to the presence of a camera, and if you carry one continually and frequently point it at them they will before long completely ignore it and behave in a perfectly natural, unselfconscious manner.



A natural snap against the sun

Kittens are generally fairly easy but a cat must be stalked, and the photographer must be prepared to spend unlimited time in its pursuit—for it must never be hurried or hustled. On a lucky day a cat will assume pose after pose, each one entirely different but equally graceful, and the photographer may obtain a whole series in less than an hour.

On the other hand he may draw blank—but that is part of the game! One can sometimes get an amusing picture by a trick. For instance in "Blackleg" the mousetrap contained a piece of raw fish. Other similar stunts can be tried with a basket or the telephone; cats are inquisitive animals and generally will investigate something new.

Natural Surroundings

Animals should be taken as far as possible in their everyday setting. They are at home and so look natural. Horses can be taken at work in the fields, plodding homewards in the evening, or in their stable surroundings.

The greatest trouble experienced by the photographer is as a rule in finding a position in which the animal does not appear to be mixed up in its surroundings. We are apt, when looking at the picture in a small view finder, to notice only the subject proper and to ignore (until too late) the fact that a tree seems to be growing out of the horses' back.

Sheep, for this reason, are comparatively easy to take as the background is usually a grassy field.

Dogs and cats have as a rule to be taken out of doors, indoor studies being possible only when they are asleep or extremely quiescent, on account of the long exposure needed. An indoor setting is also apt to be obtrusive.

Backgrounds

Out of doors a stretch of lawn or gravel can generally be found to serve as a quiet background, or a light coloured animal may be lured into the doorway of a dark shed, against which it will show up nicely. The half door of a stable, with horse looking over it, makes a good frame for a horse's head. In some cases one can rig up a background if there is no suitable place to be had. The picture of the two dogs was taken in front of the white side of a painted flexible background, the making of which was described in the article on "How to photograph your Models."

Places and Patiences

For those who hanker after bigger game, the Zoo or Whipsnade will offer endless opportunities. At the London Zoo one's greatest difficulty of course is the avoidance of bars. Either the bars themselves or their shadows on the floor "give the show away."

The difficulty can sometimes be overcome, especially in the summer when the animals are outside; if one has patience one can find a view point which gives quite a natural setting, and in certain parts (such as the Mappin Terraces) the animals can be taken as though in their native haunts.

Against a painted ground as mentioned

One of the essentials of a good animal photograph is absolute sharpness. Fuzziness is tolerated

Photography—(*continued*)

and, in some types of picture, even approved but an animal photograph must show every hair in focus. With a reflex or twin lens camera this is, of course, comparatively easy. One focusses on the most important point—generally the eyes—and then "stops down" until the other parts are sharp.

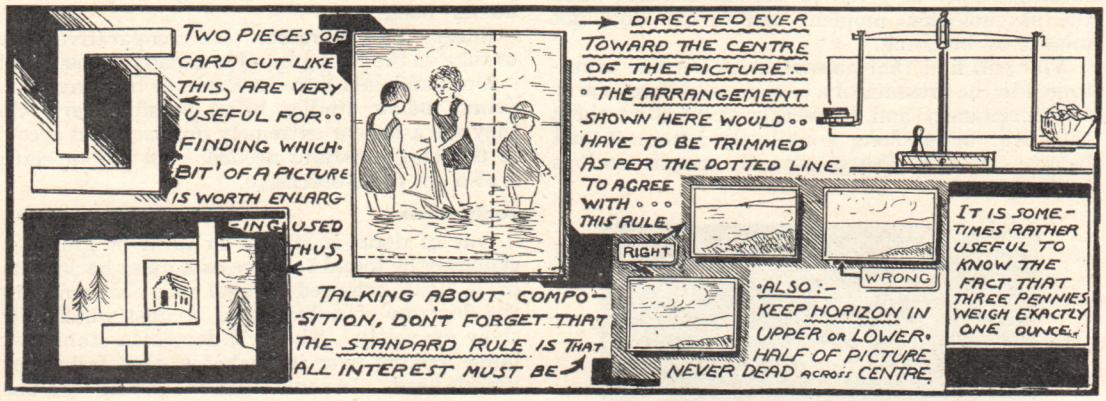
One is able also with this type of camera to keep the background sufficiently out of focus for it to be subdued. Should the camera have scale focussing the problem is not quite so simple. One generally needs to be extremely quick in taking the picture, while the animal holds the pose wanted, and focussing has to be done by gauging the distance.

It is generally best to estimate the distance, set the scale, decide on the stop to use, and then, with the shutter set at the "ready," begin to stalk.

The smaller stop one can use, the greater depth of focus one has and this of course compensates for errors in distance judging. On the other hand, as pointed out above, one does not want to use so small a stop as to make the setting dead sharp so that it competes with the subject in interest. Accuracy in the judging of distance will be the greatest aid here.

With regard to exposure this may have to depend on the movements of the animal. If it is fidgety one will have to use a large stop (risking lack of focus) and a fast snapshot. With a lethargic animal it is often possible to give as long as 1/10th of a second.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURE STRIP


TWO PIECES OF CARD CUT LIKE THIS ARE VERY USEFUL FOR·· FINDING WHICH· BIT' OF A PICTURE IS WORTH ENLARG-ING USED THUS
TALKING ABOUT COMPO-SITION, DONT FORGET THAT THE STANDARD RULE IS THAT ALL INTEREST MUST BE
DIRECTED EVER TOWARD THE CENTRE OF THE PICTURE:- · THE ARRANGEMENT SHOWN HERE WOULD·· HAVE TO BE TRIMMED AS PER THE DOTTED LINE. TO AGREE WITH ··· THIS RULE
RIGHT
WRONG
·ALSO:- KEEP HORIZON IN UPPER OR LOWER· HALF OF PICTURE NEVER DEAD ACROSS CENTRE
IT IS SOME-TIMES RATHER USEFUL TO KNOW THE FACT THAT THREE PENNIES WEIGH EXACTLY ONE OUNCE.

Trout Fly Dressing—(*continued from page* 16)

are pieces of coloured wool and floss silk, short lengths of sound straw and quill, while no opportunity should be missed of acquiring lengths of gold and silver tinsel wire; these, along with the silk and wool, are to be found about the house.

Having collected together the necessary materials an attempt may be made at tying the first fly, the first part of the operation being to secure a length of gut to the shank of the hook in the following manner.

Place the end of the gut in the mouth and gently chew the end so as to soften and slightly flatten it for a short distance. Now place the end under the shank, holding it and the end of a length of waxed silk with the thumb and finger of the left hand. Take the slack silk with the right hand and wind it firmly and closely around the full length of the shank, finishing off by passing the end through the last turn and pulling it up taut, as at Fig. 3.

To Take the Pull

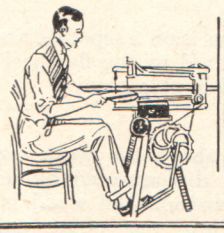
Keep the binding firm and tight during the whole of the process so that the gut is bound securely to the shank without danger of the two drawing apart when the pull of a hooked fish is put upon it. Do not cut off the loose end of silk but clip the tweezers on to it so that their weight may keep it hanging ready for further binding.

The Hackle Fly is the easiest to commence with and, incidentally, one which few fish will refuse at the commencement of the season. Take a hackle of any colour, pull away the downy fibres at the base; bring the loose end of the silk to the top of the shank again by taking a few turns around it.

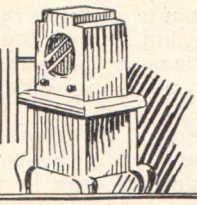
The Hackle Fly

Place the thick end of the hackle on the underside of the shank and secure it in place with two or three turns of silk and a simple half-hitch, as at Fig. 4. Cut off the projecting end of the quill with the points of the scissors and holding the hackle by the point, wind it firmly around the shank so as to cover it. Fasten the point near the bend of the hook with a couple of turns of silk and two half-hitches. Snip off the projecting ends of silk and the unwanted portion of hackle and the fly should appear like that shown at Fig. 5.

The exposed portions of binding should be lightly varnished by applying finely crushed red or black sealing-wax made into a solution with methylated spirit, by means of a small camel-hair brush.



THE ART OF FRETWORK

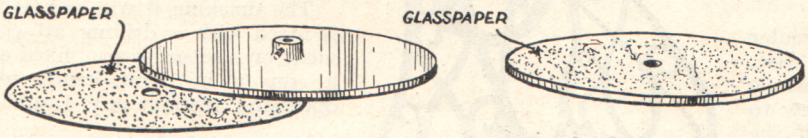


More about Machines —Thickness of Wood— Side Wings and Ball Races—Treadle Glass-papering — Automatic Feeds — An Amateur's Lathe

ONE big advantage of the machine is that spare parts are always available from stock, so should you unfortunately break or damage any, it can be replaced at short notice.

The beginner with the machine is rather apt to attempt to force the wood on to the saw too hard, expecting the machine to do too much. The rate of cutting varies with the thickness of wood used, and one will do well to try out several odd pieces of wood of varying thicknesses to get used to this. Naturally, the saw will cut very much quicker through a ⅛in. piece than it will through ½in.

Do not press the work on to the saw so hard that it bends the blade, and do not treadle so fast that the blade gets hot and starts to burn its way through as well as cut. Keep the sawblade upright always. This is as essential in machine cutting, as it is with the handframe, because even with the machine it is possible to press the work sideways or backwards, and bow the saw slightly so it is cutting out of the vertical.



Another big advantage of the machine is that bevel cutting can be undertaken for inlay or Antofret work. This is done by loosening the clamp under the table, and tilting the table itself to the required angle, tightening up the clamp again afterwards.

Large Work

Wood up to about ⅝in. thick can be cut readily by the expert worker, but naturally it is advisable to use a coarser saw on this, because the operation will be slower. The long arms, too, allow for exceptionally long work to be done.

There is a swing of 19ins. between the back of the machine and the sawblade, so that work almost double this length can be undertaken by operating from both ends. That is, if you have a piece 3ft. long, you can cut forward from one side, withdraw it from the table and then cut down the line from the other end of the wood until the part is severed.

Side Wings

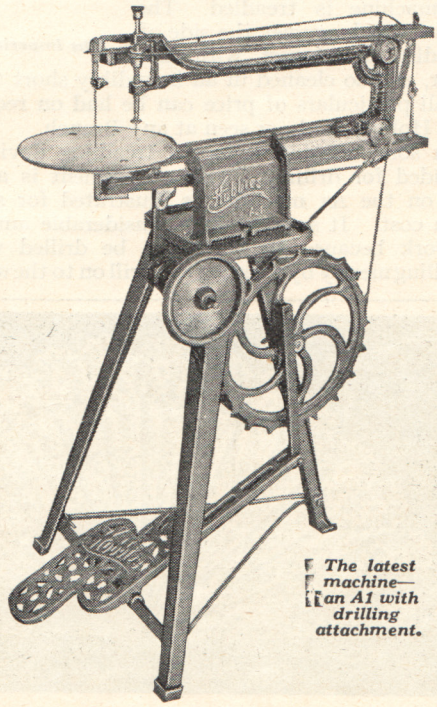
In this connection, it is worth noting that side wings are obtainable which can be fitted to the table itself, and provide a larger surface. These wings are illustrated here in position, and as can be seen, provide a large area for the work to rest upon.

It may be found that the sawblade twists slightly in the clamps if the work is always turned from one direction. This is easily rectified by using a pair of flat-nosed pliers, and turning the blade to face forward, as was explained in a previous article in this series.

As previously mentioned, the Triumph Machine is fitted with ball bearings, which makes the machine run very much more smoothly. It is now possible to add these ball bearings to the other machines. This is done by substituting a metal pitman which contains a ball race. This takes the place of the short wooden arm underneath the table, and is easily fitted by any worker.

One of the pitmans was shown in the previous article.

This short pitman contains a ball race at one end which makes a much sweeter running machine.



The latest machine—an A1 with drilling attachment.

The pitman is generally the same for all the fret-machines, but as there is a slight difference in the spindle diameter, the name of the actual machine for which it is required, should be mentioned when ordering.

The owner of a machine has a further advantage in that he can fit a glasspaper disc which provides for cleaning his work by treadling instead of by hand.

Glasspapering Discs

These discs are two circular metal plates, as illustrated here, which can be fitted to all machines, except the Gem, by the side of the balance wheel. The latter is the solid metal wheel to the right of the cutting table, and the spindle of it is long enough to take the metal disc carrying the glasspaper.

Paper of different grades can be glued to the discs as required, and special clips are supplied to hold it in place whilst being glued.

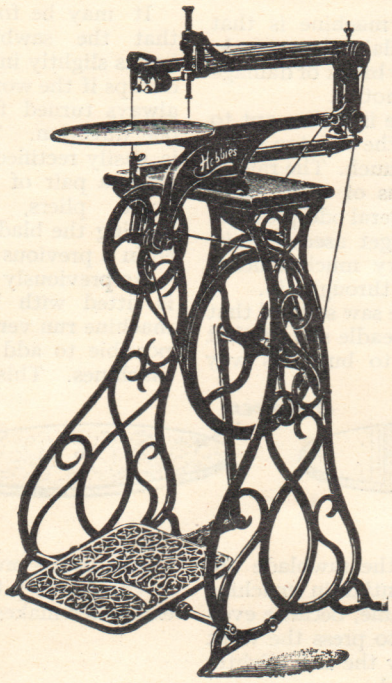
The glasspaper is cut circular the same diameter as the disc, glued in place and then the whole thing fixed by a small screw to the projecting spindle of the balance wheel.

Easy and Quick

Thus one has a flat circle of paper which revolves rapidly as the machine is treadled. The work is held against the side of the disc in contact with the paper, and so cleaned in an incredibly short time.

Full particulars of price can be had on request from Hobbies Ltd., or seen at any Branch.

On some machines, too, a treadling device is provided for drilling. This attachment is available on the A1 machine as illustrated for small extra cost. It saves a very considerable amount of work because all holes can be drilled when treadling merely by pressing the drill on to the wood.



The Imperial Machine is of unusual type.

The drilling apparatus is on a separate arm and a separate belt is connected to the flywheel which, of course, has a special double groove.

Automatic Drill

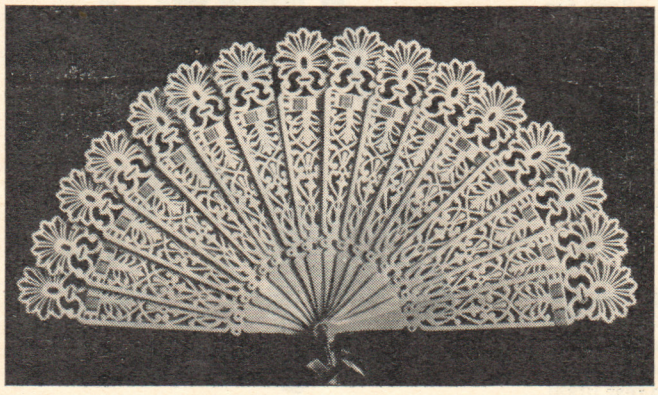
The drill is raised above the work when not required and is easily disconnected by removing the belt. When in position the wood is placed beneath the point, and light pressure brings it down and through. The point cannot get damaged on the metal table because the drill point operates above a hole.

This chapter would not be complete without passing mention of the Imperial Machine, which is also illustrated here. This is, as can be seen, a different type, and one which appeals to many workers. It has a specially large platform for treadling and an equally large flat table which accommodates sundry small tools.

The machine, it will be noted, is fitted with a drilling attachment on a separate arm, fixed at a convenient point, handy for operating without any trouble.

An Amateur's Lathe

Another interesting machine, for those who combine woodturning with fretwork is the Hobbies Companion Lathe. This is a practical tool for the amateur which has a bed 24ins. long with 14ins. between centres. The machine is indeed a veritable workshop in itself as a small circular saw and a fretsaw arm can be added as separate attachments. The lathe itself is provided with a 2in. faceplate, a spur and screw centre, as well as a solid emery wheel and a drill spindle. Indeed it is a little factory in itself, and those who would like more particulars should certainly obtain the free illustrated leaflet about it which will be sent on application.



Cut by a worker 88 years old

WHAT a pity some people give up their work so soon. And what a wonderful example is offered them by the Fan illustrated here, for it was cut by a reader 88 years old last year. This splendid fellow is J. Vickery of Portland St., Ilfracombe, and in sending it along he remarks " I think it is a fairly good job for an old man." More than fairly good—jolly good !

AT THE ROVER MOOT

Being an account by the special representative of Hobbies Weekly

LEAVING Immingham on S.S. Nevassa at dawn on July 27th we travelled via the Kiel Canal which is about 60 miles long and 45 feet deep, and is cut through the peninsula of Jutland to connect the North Sea with the Baltic Sea. It is operated by huge locks and these and various docks we found very interesting.

We landed at Ingaro on Tuesday, July 30th and began to investigate our home for the following week.

Ingaro is a small and somewhat rocky island of the Swedish Archipelago. It is only one of hundreds

A Group of Egyptians

of such islands and strangely enough, although in the sea, the water is quite fresh and only occasionally can a slight saltiness be noticed.

In company with Rovers of many nations we soon pitched our tents and began fraternising with our brother Scouts. The Swedish Rovers were extremely hospitable and soon let us know that we were very welcome guests to their country. Led by the example of the Camp Chief, H.R.H. Prince Gustaf Adolf, the crown prince of Sweden, they did everything possible to make us happy and comfortable.

The arrival of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, (recently returned from a world tour) was a signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering. On these occasions do we especially realise the qualities of his leadership and his popularity with all nations as well as the extreme loyalty of the members of his great movement.

The opening ceremony by the Chief Scout was most impressive. The arena (surrounded by pines and firs except to the north where was a fine view of the sea) was filled with Scouts from 26 countries and with the Chief's final words "Good luck to you all" the Moot was opened. Twenty-six flags with the gigantic flags of Sweden and the Scout Movement in the centre rose slowly to their mastheads—a wonderful and never to be forgotten sight.

Immediately maroons were fired and one after another tiny parachutes each bearing the flag of a participating nation floated slowly towards the camp. This was followed by the March Past, led by Sweden and followed by the rest of the Rovers with their flags proudly fluttering in the breeze.

The camp itself was a myriad of small tents planted in a perfect setting. The scenery and colourings were almost unbelievable in their pristine beauty and we were soon interested spectators of the camps, tents and gear of the other Rovers. The Danish tents were like small wigwams with a hole as a doorway, but most of the other tents were of a standard design. The gateways were varied and interesting and the Sussex gate-

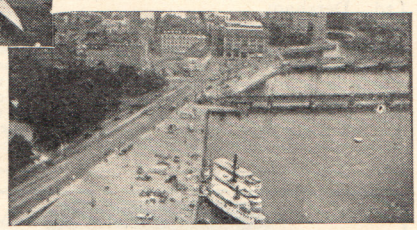
A bird's eye view

way, portraying a portcullis, particularly took my eye.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of the camp seemed to be a wonderful table constructed by the Lithuanian Rovers. This consisted of a square of earth surrounded by a trench, the centre piece being very ornate with designs made with different coloured sands and mosses. The Rovers sat with their feet in the trench and used the centre piece as a table—a great source of interest to the rest of the camp.

Time passed all too quickly and the week was filled up with tours and hikes into the wild country beyond the camp. We had the unusual opportunity of studying wild animals in their native haunts and on one occasion we sighted a fine specimen of an elk.

Eventually we set sail for the beautiful city of Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, where the remainder of the time at our disposal was to be spent. Stockholm is beautifully situated on islands and is divided into three parts two of which are worthy of mention. Staden the ancient centre with old winding streets contains the royal palace, the government buildings and the great Church of St. Nicholas, but the finest quarter of the city is Norrmalm containing the royal opera house, the museum, statues,



A Picture of Stockholm

gardens and fine streets and a very fine Deer Park. A new dock for large ships was completed in 1926.

The Swedes were wonderful hosts and proudly showed us the glories of their city so that it was with regret we held a final camp fire and sang farewell songs in their huge stadium.

They were 1,200 very tired, but very happy British Rovers who embarked once more on S.S. Nevassa, happy in the thoughts and memories of a great Rover Moot held under the auspices of a great and friendly country.

The three pictures are out of the large number of interesting and memorable snaps taken to form an album of reminder later.

A SCOUT ELECTRIC WIND INDICATOR NEXT WEEK

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The small "to sell" or "wanted" announcements appearing below are accepted from readers who want to sell anything except fretwork goods, or from usual advertisers of bargains of interest. The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d. per word. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Orders and Stamps must accompany the order. We cannot guarantee any date for these to appear, but they will be inserted in the earliest issue.

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FILES FOR WOODWORK. A set of three costs only 2/3, post 4d.—From Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

MOVIES at Home. How to make your own Cinema Projector. Particulars free. — Moviescope (H), Pear Tree Green, Doddinghurst, Essex.

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25/- BUYS Hobbies Gem Fretmachine. Cuts wood up to ¾in. thick. A marvel of value. Write for details to Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

"HOME TOYMAKING" just published with 180 illustrations of practical amusing toys. 1/2.—Industries, 13 Gordon Avenue, Twickenham.

18IN. HANDSAW, sound quality, costs only 2/3, post 6d.—From Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

NOTICE.—Our Deposit System is probably of use to those desirous of seeing the goods before they buy. The would-be Buyer sends us his money and we write the Advertiser and give him the address of the person who wishes to buy. The goods are sent by the Advertiser to the Buyer on approval and when the purchaser gives us his consent we will forward the money to the Advertiser in payment of the goods which the purchaser will keep. In addition to the value of the goods, a Deposit Fee of 1/- must be enclosed to cover cost of our correspondence. Each party in the transaction will pay carriage one way. We cannot accept goods for exchange, nor any money for goods valued less than 5/-. All money should be sent by Registered Letter, but we cannot be responsible for any damage or loss incurred. All letters to be addressed to the Advertisment Manager, Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

The OUTFIT contains:
A large bottle of polish, a rubber, a supply of crystals for staining whitewood down to mahogany, oak, or walnut; a piece of glasspaper of suitable grade, a tin of woodfiller and a leaflet of full instructions. **2/3** *Post 6d.*

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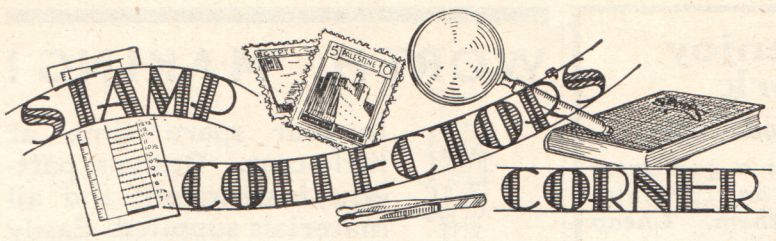

A STAMP ZOO

MOST fellows have collected stamps and most have also visited a zoo, or watched birds or wild animals. Yet how many have united the two hobbies of naturalist and philatelist together and collected a Stamp Zoo ? A special stamp book set apart for the stamps of the world showing birds, animals, trees, flowers, insects, fishes and shells will prove a fascinating diversion from the ordinary stamp album or the ordinary nature book.

If you arrange the pages according to the groups of nature :—e.g., one for song birds, another for deer, a third for big game, a fourth for fruits like bananas, and a fifth for timbers—you can go on adding to its interest as long as people post letters !

Let us start with some of the animal stamps. Australia, Borneo, U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland produce perhaps most of these nature pictures for your stamp zoo. Various stamps show the lion, but best of all the portraits of the king of beasts is on the Abyssinia stamps. Others are on the Italian Somaliland 2 cents, and the New Zealand 3d. stamp. New Zealand, of course, is a British colony and the national emblem, a lion, was once an inhabitant of our country.

The tiger is a rival to the lion for the title of King of Beasts, and perhaps the better fighter of the two. Tiger stamps are common in India and Malay (especially Bussahir) which are now almost his sole haunt save for the longer-coated Chinese tiger.

Another of the " big cats " is the leopard, who wears a spotted coat in place of the tiger's stripes, or the lion's sandy-brown. The lion is coloured to harmonise or " camouflage " with its haunts on the open plains or scrub-land of Africa ; the tiger with the shadows of the Indian jungle grasses and the leopard with the shadows of the rocks and vegetation amongst which it dwells. The Liberian 20 cents shows the leopard well.

There are also several other big-game animals to collect. The elephant is on the Liberian and Italian Somaliland 1 cents, North Borneo 5 c. and Sirmoo 3 pina. The bison, the big hump-backed ox-like animal of the American prairies or grass plains, is seen on the U.S.A. 30 c. and 4c. North Borneo 10 c. and Liberia dollar show the wild boar, North Borneo 1 c. and 6 c. the tapir and rhinoceros, while the 10 c. has the bear. Norway's 2 ore stamp has the polar bear, for arctic regions of course descend upon the north of this country.

Liberia 15 c. has the hippopotamus, but this animal stamp should be placed near the wild boar, not the rhinoceros and elephant, for though with a thick skin, the hippo is really a big pig ! There are many deer and deer-like animals to collect. Newfoundland 1 c. has the moose or American elk, Liberia 1 c. and South Africa ½d. the antelope, Newfoundland 5 c. the caribou deer " Monarch of the Wilds " as the stamp tells you.

The monkey you will see on the North Borneo 10 c. and 4 c., and Liberia 5 c., and by strict accuracy he should come first in your stamp zoo, for the monkey tribe heads the animal world. The kangaroo is on the Australia ½d. and New South Wales shilling stamps because it is an Australian animal. The giraffe also appears on the stamps of its regions—Tanganyika 1/- and Nyassaland 2½d. and 75 c., and the zebra on the Nyassaland 20 and 30 c.

Uruguay 8 c. airmail has the horse, for in South America horses are very valuable on the cattle ranches. The bullock is on the U.S.A. dollar, Madagascar 5 c., N. Borneo 24 c. and Swiss 10 c., and that other beast-of-burden, the camel, on the Sahara 5 c., Nyassa 2½ c., 10 c. Tunis, Sudan 1 millieme. Of animals that live in the sea, Newfoundland shows the seal on its 15 c. and sea lion on the 5 c.

Even more bird stamps are found. Australia shows the lyre-bird, a beautiful song-bird with a lyre-shaped tail, on its shilling, and N.S.W. 8d. and 2/6 ; the kookaburra or laughing jackass (illustrated) on its 6d., the Australian black swan (which we often see in English parks) on its 1½d. and others, and that curious relative of the ostrich living on the island continent, the emu, on the N.S.W. 2d. Near-by New Zealand also shows its birds ; the kiwi, a funny bird that seems to have no wings or tail, on the 6d.

The eagle is seen on many Columbia stamps—Mexico 50 c., U.S.A. 10 c., Poland 50 fennig, Yugo Slavia 1 krone—and the sea-eagle on the 2 c. stamp of Andorra, the little country in the Pyrenees. The condor, the world's highest flyer and biggest bird, a carrion-eating relative of the vulture living on the Andes mountains of South America, is on the Argentine 35c. airmail, Bolivia 10 c. airmail, and many Columbia stamps.

Its picture on the air mail stamps is curious because South American airmen have to keep a special look-out for the condor, however high they be, for this big bird has frequently collided with them, or charged them in its anger, and wrecked the plane !

The familiar parrot is seen on the Tongo 2/6 and the dove on the Japanese 3 and 1½ sen. stamps. Liberia 30 c. shows the owl, and 20 c. the stork, which is also on the Austria 10 gulden airmail. The goose is on the China 1 ant. and Japanese 1 sen., and the albatross on the 35 c. St. Pierre and Miquelon. North Borneo 25 c. shows the cassowary, the 16 c. another of its peculiar birds, the helmeted hornbill, which has a huge horn-like beak, used to crash into its rival like a battering-ram when fighting in the air. The 5 c., like the Jaipur (India) 2½ anna, shows the peacock.

(To be Continued)

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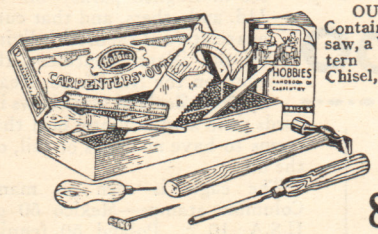

OUTFIT No. 1
Contains a 10in. Handsaw, a Warrington pattern Hammer, ½-in. Chisel, Screwdriver 2ft. Folding Rule, Bradawl, Gimlet, a Carpenter's Pencil and a 64-page Handbook.

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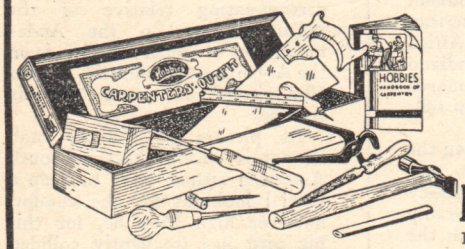

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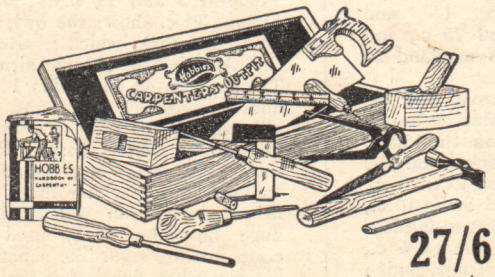

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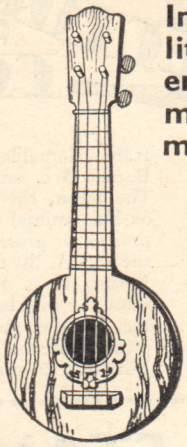

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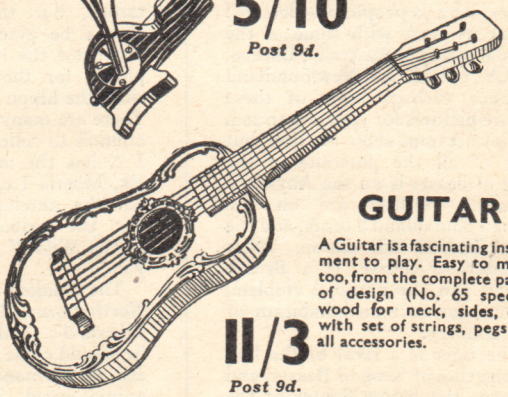

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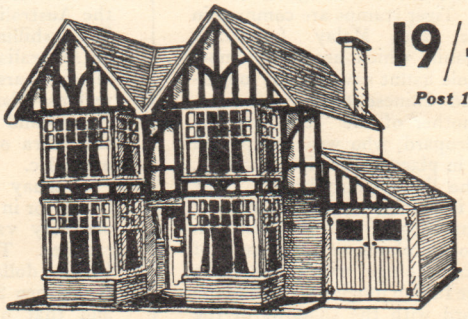

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DESIGN SHEETS.

The presentation Design Sheet is given only with current copies of Hobbies Weekly and not with back numbers. The designs, however, can be obtained separately, from Hobbies Ltd., price 4½d., post free, or 10d. in the case of double size sheets.

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All orders and letters respecting advertisements should be addressed either to the Advertisement Manager, Hobbies, Dereham, Norfolk or to 52 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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An Index for any volume is obtainable for 4½d. post free, and Binding Cases to take a complete set of 26 issues (making the volume) are supplied for 1/6, or sent post free for 1/8. The Cases are in red linen with gold blocked name on the front. The Azabook Binder to hold 24 copies which you can fix in yourself is 3/3 (3/6 post free) including two dozen fastening staples.

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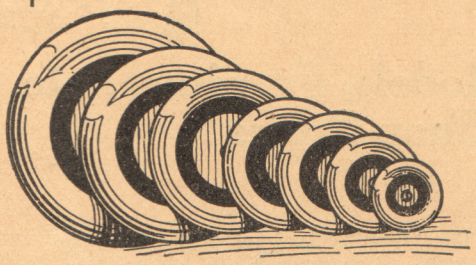

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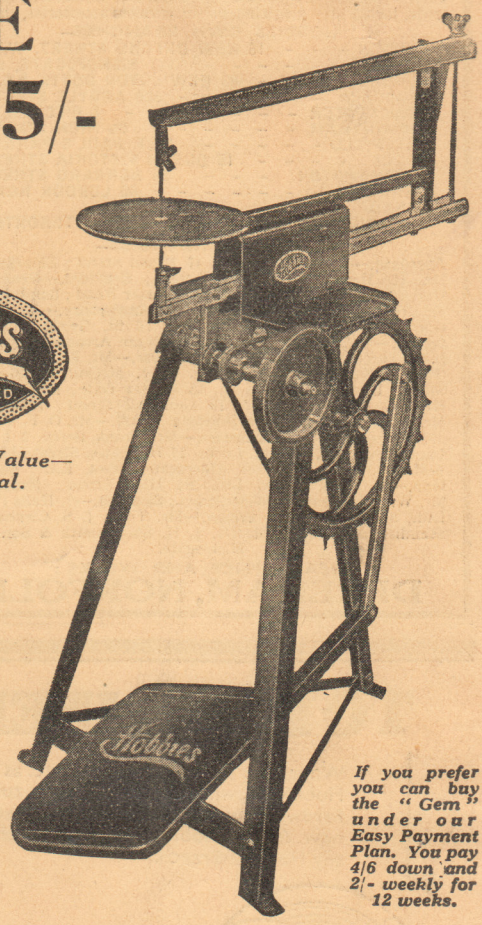

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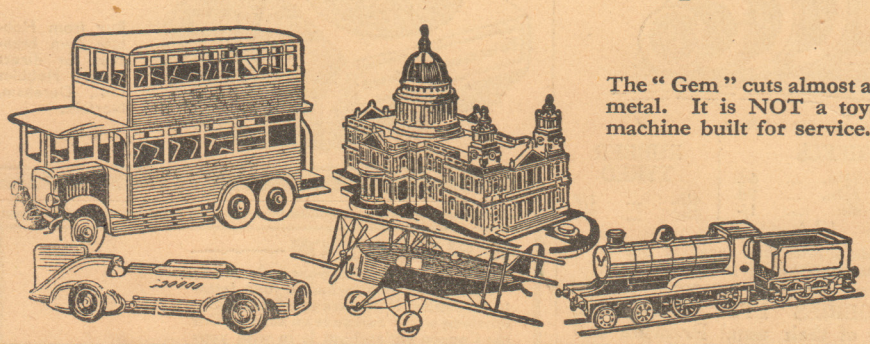
If you have 25/- to spend for a gift, the "Gem" machine is the best value, and the most acceptable gift you can buy at the price. If you are "buying yourself a gift" its value is of even more appeal to you.

If you prefer you can buy the "Gem" under our Easy Payment Plan. You pay 4/6 down and 2/- weekly for 12 weeks.

Make Your Own Toys, Models, Furniture, etc. at a fraction of Shop Prices!



The "Gem" cuts almost anything in wood or sheet metal. It is NOT a toy, but a sound practical machine built for service.

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DEREHAM

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